

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Page 8**

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 19 through line 27 as follows:

FIG. 8 is comprised of FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B, in which FIG. 8A depicts a case where, in the structure of the first embodiment antenna shown in FIG. 1, the electrical length of the antenna element to a point of connection of an open switch resonates with a frequency in the vicinity of a frequency band with which the electrical length of the antenna element to a point of connection of a closed switch resonates; and FIG. 8B is a graph to depict an antiresonance point produced by the two resonant frequencies which are close to each other.

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Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 1 through line 2 as follows: .

FIG. 9 shows an antenna structure of a fifth embodiment devised to solve the problem described with the antenna structure shown in FIG. 8.

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Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 18 through Page 20, line 9 as follows:

By the way, in the first embodiment antenna shown in FIG. 1, assume that the switch SWb is closed, while the switches SWc and SWd are open, as is in the antenna structure shown in FIG. 8A, and the electrical length of the antenna element 10 from the

feeding point A to the point B resonates with the first frequency band  $f_1$ . At this time, if the electrical length of the antenna element 10 from the feeding point A to the point C and/or the electrical length from the feeding point A to the other end D with regard to the wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) of the first frequency  $f_1$  are contingently  $\lambda \cdot (1/4 + n \cdot 1/2) \pm \Delta$  (where  $n$  is an integer), such as, for example,  $\lambda \cdot 5/4 \pm \Delta$ , as indicated by a dotted line, that length will also resonate with a frequency  $f_1 \pm \alpha$  in the vicinity of the first frequency  $f_1$ . In consequence, there is a possibility that an antiresonance point is produced by the first frequency band  $f_1$  and the frequency  $f_1 \pm \alpha$  in the vicinity of the first frequency, as is shown in FIG. 8B. This antiresonance point deteriorates a VSWR characteristic and results in a decrease in the antenna gain. In view hereof, it is desirable that an antiresonance point does not exist within a frequency bandwidth to be used.

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Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 10 through line 26 as follows:

A fifth embodiment of an antenna structure which is shown in FIG. 9 is an example of means for solving this problem. In the fifth embodiment, ~~the other intermediate point C on the antenna element 10 is connected via the switch SWc and an extension coil L inserted in series to the ground conductor 14 and the other end D is connected via the switch SWd and a short capacitor C inserted in series to the ground conductor 14. By inserting the extension coil L and the short capacitor C appropriately, it is possible to shorten the electrical length of the antenna element 10 from the feeding~~

~~point A to the other intermediate point C and elongate the electrical length from the feeding point A to the other end D.~~ one end of the switch SWc is connected to the other intermediate point C on the antenna element 10 and the other end of the switch SWc is connected via an extension coil L inserted in series to the ground conductor 14. One end of the switch SWd is connected to the other end D and the other end of the switch SWd is connected via a short capacitor C inserted in series to the ground conductor 14. By inserting the extension coil L appropriately, it is possible to shorten the electrical length of the antenna element 10 from the feeding point A to the other intermediate point C. By inserting the short capacitor C appropriately, it is possible to elongate the electrical length from the feeding point A to the other end D on the antenna element 10. Thereby, it can be avoided during the first frequency band f1 operation that the electrical lengths from the feeding point to the point C and the other end D resonate with a frequency in the vicinity of the first frequency band f1, resulting in an antiresonance point within the frequency bandwidth in use. Here, needless to say, with the switch SWc closed, the electrical length of the antenna element 10 from the feeding point A to the intermediate point C modified by the extension coil L is set to 1/2 wavelength of the second frequency band f2. With the switch SWd closed, the electrical length of the antenna element 10 from the feeding point 10 to the other end point D modified by the short capacitor C is set to 1/2 wavelength of the third frequency band f3.

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Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 27 through Page 21, line 16 as follows:

While the possibility that, when the electrical length from the feeding point to the one intermediate point B resonates with the first frequency  $f_1$ , the electrical lengths from the feeding point to the intermediate point C and the other end D resonate with a frequency in the vicinity of the first frequency has been illustrated ~~above with in the~~ antenna structure shown in FIG. 8, there is also a possibility that, when the electrical length from the feeding point to the other intermediate point C resonates with the second frequency band  $f_2$ , the electrical length from the feeding point to the other end D resonates with a frequency in the vicinity of the second frequency. In such cases, it will easily be appreciated that the intermediate points B, C, and the other end D should be connected, ~~to the ground conductor 14 appropriately with or without an extension coil or a short coil inserted in series in addition to the switches SWb, SWc, and SWd,~~ respectively, respectively, to one ends of the switches SWb, SWc, and SWd, and the other ends of these switches SWb, SWc, and SWd should be connected, respectively, to the ground conductor 14 appropriately with or without an extension coil or a short coil inserted in series therebetween, to prevent an antiresonance point from being within any frequency bandwidth in use.